



Polite forms of address and greetings in different languages



Topic: Languages in central and Eastern Europe

 45 minutes

 from 11 years (from 5 class)

Necessary material/Preparation

- Video
- Memory-cards
- scissors
- Laptop/Tablets
- hand outs
- solutions to the hand outs
- prepare a link for quizlet
- flash cards (ways of greeting as visualization)
- small sheets/shreds of paper for the students
- adhesive tape or magnets

Learning objective/Skills

The learners

- learn greetings in different languages (listening/writing/speaking).
- learn to differentiate between different forms of address.
- learn to understand short dialogues in foreign languages and add missing words.
- are able to match ways of greetings and the respective countries these come from.

Arrangement

Group work, discussion, learning circuit

Lesson plan

The teacher shows the students a video in which greetings in different languages are shown. So they can experience greetings in different countries. Next the class discusses which differences and similarities could be discovered between the greetings/forms of address.

Results are taken down at the board. Next, children are asked to name the languages they speak apart from native language. These are taken down as well. This information will be needed later to form the groups. The groups should be as linguistically varied as possible - this will foster discussion and children will be able to help one another.

The learning circuit with 3-4 stations starts:

- With the help of the memory students learn to match foreign language dialogues with the countries/languages.
- The PC/tablet station enables the learners to use their knowledge and practise by offering a vocabulary training.
- In this station the students have the chance to learn the gestures accompanying the greetings.
- The last station offers writing tasks. The students get to complete short dialogues in several languages and/or their native language. With the help of a solution the learner can check their results.

Detailed description of the most important activities and comments

Activities	Comments
1. Preparation	The teacher sets up the stations (tables, material).
2. The video is screened. The students describe what they witnessed in the introductory video.	The teacher leads the discussion. Length of video: ca. 2 minutes.
3. The learners spot similarities and differences in the greetings.	The teacher gathers the results at the board. Children who speak more than one language can be asked to share their knowledge about the words in question. This information is also taken down at the board.
4. Students are asked to write down what languages they speak.	The teacher hands out the prepared slips of paper and asks the learners to hang up their slips of paper for all to see (magnets/adhesive tape).
5. The learning circuit begins.	The teacher divides the class into suitable groups. Each group should contain speakers of different languages. Changes of stations after 7-10 minutes.
Station 1 There are 4 matching cards each: "hello", "bye", "flag" and "name of country". The kids are asked to match them.	The teacher helps in case of problems and checks on correctness. See worksheet 1.
Station 2 Quizlet: a set of cards is presented. The learners hear and see the word. A translation is offered.	In order to use digital media a PC/laptop can be used to present the words/phrases. The teacher can use the link provided to create a similar task.
Station 3 A gap text is displayed as a hand out. There are three sets of dialogues that show gaps in different places. On the margin multiple choice answers are provided for the children to choose from. A solution is provided.	The dialogues are all structured in the same way, that is - Hello! - Good morning! - How are you? - I'm fine, thank you! ... - See you! - Good bye! See worksheet 3.
6. The learners come together again, ask remaining questions and share what they have learned.	The teacher leads the exchange of impressions (new knowledge, surprising experiences).

Further tips and recommendations

This lesson can be extended to have a project day. A project day gives the possibility to look at more countries/countries in more detail. Perhaps there is the chance to have bilingual children introduce their country in class for example in the form of an oral presentation (ca. 3 minutes), in which they explain what is special about their country and way of greeting and if there are special habits concerning talking to family members as opposed to strangers (polite forms of address). Based on the dialogues the learners can write a screen-play which they can act out in different languages. The learners get to know games, traditions and special days from different countries and play and sing together. More words (synonyms concerning greetings and saying goodbye) are found. There are differences between greeting people we know and business contacts. You can adjust the greetings to different times of day. That can also be done for foreign languages that are taught in school.

Sources

Video for the beginning of the lesson: „Wie begrüßt man sich in anderen Ländern?“, Wissen macht Ah!,

Link: <https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=hthPoHLirEQ>

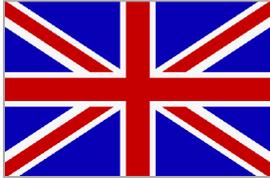
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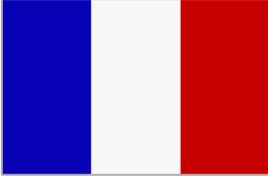
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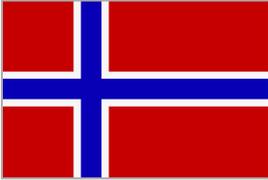
Worksheet 1 (Memory)

Cut out the cards and match them. One set is made up of four cards.

	Tschüss! Auf Wiedersehen!	German	Hallo! Guten Tag!
	Goodbye!	English	Hello! Hi! Good day!
	Hej! God dag!	Hejdå!	Swedish
	Ahoj! Dobrý deň!	Do videnia!	Slovak
	Selamat siang!	Selamat tinggal!	Indonesian
	Ciao!	Arrivederci!	Italian

	<p>Laba diena! Sveiki!</p>	<p>Viso gero! Iki!</p>	<p>Lithuanian</p>
	<p>Labdien!</p>	<p>Čau! Uz redzēšanos!</p>	<p>Latvian</p>
	<p>Dzień dobry!</p>	<p>Do widzenia!</p>	<p>Polish</p>
	<p>Dober dan!</p>	<p>Nasvidenje</p>	<p>Slovenian</p>
	<p>Hola! Buenos dias!</p>	<p>¡Hasta luego!</p>	<p>Spanish</p>
	<p>Bună ziua!</p>	<p>La revedere!</p>	<p>Romanian</p>

	Tere hommikust!	Nägemist!	Estonian
	Hyää päivää	Hei Hei! Näkemiin!	Finnish
	Dobrii den!	Do svidaniia!	Russian
	Dobryi den!	Do pobachennia!	Ukrainian
	Salut! Bonjour!	Au revoir!	French
	Goede middag!	Tot ziens!	Dutch

	Salam	Hələlik	Azerbaijani
	God dag!	På Gjensyn!	Norwegian
	Bom dia!	Adeus!	Portuguese
	Merhaba! İyi günler!	Görüşürüz!	Turkish

Worksheet 2 (Gaps)

Fill the correct sentences into the gaps. Use the sentences below.

Hallo! - Auf Wiedersehen! - Dobrý deň! - Ahoj Paul, ako sa máš? - Čau! - Je m'appelle Paul. - Salut, Paul, ça va? - Adé! - Laba diena! - Mano vardas Paul. - Viso gero! - Čau! - Paldies, labi. - Cześć! - Cześć! - Dobry, dziękuję.

<p>1. Language: German A: Guten Tag! B: _____ A: Ich heiße Paul. B: Hallo Paul, wie geht es dir? A: Gut, danke. B: _____ A: Tschüss!</p>	<p>2. Language: Slovak A: _____ B: Ahoj! A: Moje meno je Paul. B: _____ A: Dobre, ďakujem. B: Dovidenia! A: _____</p>
<p>3. Language: French A: Bonjour! B: Salut! A: _____ B: _____ A: Ça va bien, merci. B: Au revoir! A: _____</p>	<p>4. Language: Lithuanian A: _____ B: Sveiki! A: _____ B: Sveiki, Paul, kaip sekasi? A: Gerai, ačiu. B: _____ A: Iki!</p>
<p>5. Language: Latvian A: Labdien! B: _____ A: Mani sauc Paul. B: Čau, Paul, kā tev iet? A: _____ B: Uz redzēšanos! A: Atā!</p>	<p>6. Language: Polish A: Dzień dobry! B: _____ A: Nazywam się Paul. B: Cześć, Paul, <u>jak ci się powodzi?</u> A: _____ B: Do widzenia! A: _____</p>

Worksheet 3 (Solution)

Annotation for the teacher: The dialogues are all set up in an identical way and so they can be used as an example to make more. There should be one dialogue in the native language of the learners so that it is easier for them to understand the structure of the dialogue.

<p>1. Language: German A: Guten Tag! B: Hallo! A: Ich heiÙe Paul. B: Hallo Paul, wie geht es dir? A: Gut, danke. B: Auf Wiedersehen! A: Tschüss!</p>	<p>2. Language: Slovak A: Dobrý deň! B: Ahoj! A: Moje meno je Paul. B: Ahoj Paul, ako sa máš? A: Dobre, ðakujem. B: Dovidenia! A: Čau!</p>
<p>3. Language: French A: Bonjour! B: Salut! A: Je m'appelle Paul. B: Salut, Paul, ça va? A: Ça va bien, merci. B: Au revoir! A: Adé!</p>	<p>4. Language: Lithuanian A: Laba diena! B: Sveiki! A: Mano vardas Paul. B: Sveiki, Paul, kaip sekasi? A: Gerai, ačiu. B: Viso gero! A: Iki!</p>
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